BOSTON RECORDER.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, NO. 3, ROGERS'S BUILDINGS, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON.

27.-Vol. III.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1818.

GIOUS DEPARTMENT. SION AMONG BULLOMS.

and volume of the Recorder, page 54, some account of the superstitions and aft of the Bulloms, in Western Africa. Lordon Missionary Register states that

intelligence has been received from ad amounces the establishment among Christian Worship in their own tongue. preaching of that Gospel, by which can be expelled from his empire.] wander writes from Yongroo Pod June 29, 1817-

read the prayers and gospel of St. at School. I have also a collecmeen hymns in Bullom : the clave copied them, so that each nn-book. On Sunday, we made eofour Bullom hymns. I preachfongroo under a shady tree; and hat fifty hearers, beside my own We first sang in Bullom, nisday belongs to God alone," &c.

alloms were much picased to hear sung in their own language, which plainly understood. I then prayed m. Observing that some of them incel, I told them the reason of our when we pray to God. We sang Bullom: I then preached from mi. 15-explaining to my hearers mmission of our Lord to his Apostold them that my forefathers had hathens; that they were enlightenreceiving the message of the messofour Lord Jesus Christ; that I stamong them, not to make trade, look for money, but to do good to ouis-to tell them how they may get men when they die. "I am sent," I to preach the gospel unto you; that you the good news, that to you is Saviour. His name is Jesus Christ. ome to save sinners. He wishes to to heaven, when you die; and re he has now sent his Word into ountry." I then dweit further on ble, as a treasure of wisdom and ge, to make us all wise unto ever-

Builoms believe that there is a state ace after death. They say, man "churung;" which is, the shadow erson seen on the side of a house, candlelight. This "churung" goes man dies, his "churung" goes ace of happiness. If a bad person, ly a witch, dies, the "churung" th the body into the grave; and, no rest there, wanders about at ubling the people. I therefore little of the hour of death, and the judgment; and warned them, that grees could help them there; that one would receive according to his s; and recommended Jesus Christ m as their Saviour and their friend : sured them, that God's blessing lest on them and their children and whole country, if they would observe id's day, and meet together for pubip. I then concluded with prayer. yall approved of my speaking, and

---MARKABLE PROVIDENCE.

From the Evangelical Magazine. Remains of the Rev. J. M. Clack. of Hastings, Sussex. Also a brief ir, with a Funeral Oration and Ser-By J. Hooper, A. M. 11. 296. 78. Clack was educated for the ministry on Academy, where he acquired, in degree, the esteem of his tutors low students, by his diligence, his ness, and his piety. Having honominated his academic course, he Hastings, and preached to the conon which had been rendered destithe sudden removal of the exceldisinterested Mr. Simmonds, who unued his labors in the ministry ircumstances of great discouragein the month of August last, Mr. was ordained at Hastings; and after nn service, ascended but once the which it was fondly hoped he might d usefully occupy. The discourse he delivered (founded on Eph. vi. ms one of the selection now preto the public. In this sermon Mr. exhibited—the great business of the an ministry-its dependence on diuence-and the means by which

influence is to be secured. He was

ncing his preparation for the follow-

bath, when he was attacked by a

pain in the head, which was the

for of his speedy removal. It is af-

to read the fragment of the sermon

eath permitted him not to finish .-

ists of an introduction and plan of a

se on those emphatic words, (Hos.

What have I to do any more

ols?" He proposed to consider the

on in the text, as an indication of

al change of mind-as a discovery

Author of all genuine conversion-

genuous confession-as an expres-

heartfelt regret-as a solemn and folume before us contains twelve by Mr. Clack, and an appendi are given some addresses pre- was with us to bless us.

pared for particular occasions. We perceive in these early productions very obvious indications of powers of mind decidedly above mediocrity of talent, allied with sentiments and feelings of that fervent piety which promised to be emineatly useful in the church of Christ. But he who does all things well, has taken to himself his young and faithful servant, and again rendered destitute the pulpit, which death had so recently entered before.

Mr. Hooper, as one of his tutors, had taken part in his ordination, and acceded to the earnest request of the bereaved church to address them at the grave of their lamented Pastor, and from the pulpit on the following Sabbath. Both these painful and affecting services Mr. Hooper performed in a manner honorable both to his feelings as a Christian, and his talents as a minister. The funeral Sermon is from those appropriate and striking words, (Mark xiii. 35, 36,) Watch ye therefore, for ye know not when the master of the house cometh,' &c. Both the sermon and and oration make an interesting and acceptable addition to the volume, for which we think many readers, especially among the young, will feel themselves greatly indebted to Mr. Hooper. May the divine blessing render it extensively useful!

GOSPEL LIGHT RESTORED.

From the Evangelical Magazine.

The history of that venerable building, the old Dissenting Meeting-house at Wrington, in Somersetshire, is truly remarkable. It was erected for the pious and learned Richard Allen, brother to Joseph Allen of Taunton. Richard Allen was ejected from the adjoining parish of Butcombe, in 1662, and is well known by his various valuable writings. In process of time, the spiritual ministry of that holy man was succeeded by Socinianism, which is always as 'the blast of an east wind from the wilderness. The congregation was annihilated, the doors were closed for more than twenty years, and the whole fabric was going fast to decay; but the Rev. Mr. Lowell, of Bristol, having obtained permission of the trustees to make an attempt to re-open it for public worship, realized that object by the pecuniary assistance of his friends; and in the month of Nov. 1815, the walls once more echoed with the sound of salvation by the blood of the Lamb. During 8 or 9 Lord's days by neighboring ministers and occasional preachers; and so encouraging was the attendance, as to induce a desire for a settled ministry, In the summer of 1816, the Rev. Mr. Browning, late of Macclesheld, was prevailed upon to accept an invitation to this long neglected place, and the attention which his ministry has excited in the neighborhood far exceeds every previous expectation. During the last summer, in consequence of great numbers find ing it impossible to gain admission, the building was greatly enlarged, the dimensions being much more than doubled : and the Rev. Rowland Hill, and the Rev. Samuel Lowell, on the completion of the enlargement, on the 21st of October, preached two sermons to overflowing assemblies; and though it is now a spacious place of worship, it seems insufficient to contain the continually increasing congregation.

Thus in that obscure, but lovely spot, where, three years ago, there was no bended knee-no suppliant voice-no stretched out hand to the God of salvation-even there many hundreds are now every Sabbath hanging upon the lips of a faithful and affectionate minister of the New Testament, who is, " not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ," knowing it to be ' the power of God unto salvation to every one that be-

MISSIONARY PERILS.

From the London Methodist Magazine. Extract of a letter from Mr. JAMES BOOTH, Methodist Missionary, dated Montreal, Canada, Dec. 23, 1817.

It is now more than twelve months since I came hither. Many signal deliverances have I witnessed. Three times my life has been in danger: once I was near being frozen to death; once I was almost lost in a dead swamp, having lost my way in the woods, and plunged into the swamp, and within a little of being buried therein, with my horse under me, but was miraculously saved by providentially finding some old roots of trees, just at the place where I was immerged, upon which I and my horse stood, and with difficulty and danger we both escaped. This was a little after twelve P. M. I had about ten miles to ride, and and preach at four, P. M. I arrived soon after the time, and found the people waiting; I took a drink of water and begun the service, and God was with us, and gave me consolation that overbalanced my trouble. At another time I was thrown from my horse, and lay some time senseless on the ground. After I was recovered a little, I mounted again, and rode a little way and rested the night, having received a violent bruise in my right side, another on my head, and my left wrist very much strained. But I rose in the morning, and preached in the forenoon, and then rode about nine miles to another appointment; preached at four to a crowded congregation. God

full of pain, insomuch that I could not bear the horse to go faster than a walking pace. The day after I had to encounter the woods again, where I wrenched my back, so that I was unable to sit upon my horse; I remained sick for a few minutes as I stood in the mud, resting myself against my beast; no house or person being near .-When I was a little recovered I proceeded to my next appointment; but was in so much pain that I judged it next to an impossibility for me to preach. But when I saw the people waiting, some of whom were come seven or eight miles in the rain which had been pouring down, my heart yearned over them; and, as I did not expect to-see my dear vife again in this world, I knew I could not die better than preaching the gospel of the Son of God to poor sinners. I preached to the people from these words, "Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing shall offend them." I had to take breath every sentence I uttered; bit finished my discourse, and formed a small class, and then I was happy I had done my work until I arrived at Montreal. A fever, with great pain ensued; and from Thirsday evening until Sabbath forenoon I wis a prisoner in a log-house, but amongst kind friends in the woods, near the lake Champlaine, before I could sit upon my horse to travel. But thanks be to God, all is well, and I feel myself heaven-born, and heaven-bound. I frequently think on Admiral Nelson's motto, " England expects every man to do his duty," when I have danger or difficuly to encounter. A missionary meets with his bitters, but he has his swees. A good conscience, and Christ in hisheart, make all up that is wanting beside

MISSIONARY COMFORTS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Fish-root, Methodist Misionary, dated Tryon River, Nova-Scota, Aug. 28, 1317.

Notwithstanding the paucity and poverty of this people, they are doing great things. Tryon and Beleque is the present extent of my circuit, a distance of ten' miles only. The friends of each of these places not having any public place of worship belonging to the Methodists, determined to make every exertion to build an altar unto the Lord. Few and poor as they are, to huild one by subscription was impossi-ble, they therefore proceed the following plan: some were togo to the woods and get a frame, others togive so many feet of boards, others so many nails, others so many days work. Theybegun in March last, and before I arrived from our district meeting in the beginning & June, the chapel at Tyron was in such a state of forwardness that I could preach it it. But here an insuperable difficulty net us. The windows must be glazed, and rom the severe cold in the winter stoves are necessary. We knew unless these ould be obtained we must relinquish our chapel, the labor of the people would, in a measure, be lost, and a part of our con; regation deprived of hearing the word of lie. A thought struck my mind. Although they had refused to let me beg, I determined to see what I could do by borrowin, giving them good security, even the Di ine promise, he that giveth to the poor ludeth to the Lord. They liked the securty, and so laid down their dust. I was embled to return last night with glass, stov, and a little money to spare.

SECOND REPORT AMERICAN BIELE SOCIETY.

[Continued from page 102.] The Board have also ordered to be cast a set of stereotype placs for the New Testament, in Spanish : which will be executed as soon as a suitable copy can be procured for the purpose.

Hitherto the affairs of the Society have been carried on, and the several species of their property have been kept in a small depository, and, for want of room, in several other places. The value of this property, amounting, beades the funds in the hands of the Treasurer, to twenty-four thousand dollars; the continual jeopardy of a large portion of it; the advanced premium of insurance consequent thereon; the time lost in travelling from spot to spot, and the labor incurred by this perplexing mode of superintending different parts of the same business; added to the daily increase of all these evils, induced the managers to concentrate their business into a single establishment, either under one root, or in convenient buildings contiguous to each other. They would have preferred owning a suitable edifice, as insuring greater permanency, and a more perfect control; but the amount of their funds which such a purchase must absorb, would have so diminished their means and crippled their efforts, that they deemed it more advisable, in the infant state of their affairs, rather to wave some advantages, than to ineur the hazard of disproportionate expenditure; and have resolved to hire for the present.

It is evident that the business of the Society, embracing a multiplicity of objects which are every day accumulating, involves a responsibility and a labor which are in-

The next morning I rode about 17 miles, I compatible with a divided & casual inspection. It is not possible for men occupied with their own concerns to detach so much of their time as justice to the public demands; and the danger was, that even the most capable would successively relinquish their charge, or the business of the Society run into confusion. All things considered, they judged it to be of substantial benefit, and to subserve the purposes of real economy, to appoint an agent for this special trust, with a reasonable compensation; and they have accordingly made such an appointment.

A serious article of expense arises from duties accruing to the United States, on the importation of Bibles in foreign languages, and of paper for the purpose of printing Bibles; also on the postage of letters.

Foreign paper, especially the French, is preferred, as being made of better materials, and of a more durable texture than what is manufactured in this country at the same prices; and could it be procured free of duty, would enable the Society to furnish the Scriptures at a reduced rate, and thus to circulate them in greater abundance, as well as bring them more easily within the reach of the poor. In addition to the above will be the duties payable on a set of stercotype plates for the Bible in the French language; which, it will be recollected by the Society, the managers in their first report agreed to receive as part of the donation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in lieu of money .-Impelled by the above considerations, and by the desire of turning their means to the best possible account, the managers have laid the case before Congress, requesting that copies of the Holy Scriptures in foreign languages, and paper imported by the Society for its own use, may be exempted from impost, and that all letters to and from its officers, upon its public business, may be conveyed free of postage. They deputed an active and intelligent friend, Samuel Bayard, Esq. to present the matter to Congress during the late session. The Philadelphia Bible Society having at the same time presented a petition for the exemption of duties on stereotype plates and Bibles in foreign languages imported by them, both applications were referred to a committee of that honorable body, who agreed to report favorably on the several objects therein specified; but judging. it best to divide them into two classes, and sideration of the house, those exemptions for which both Societies united in petitioning, that committee reported, in part, the form of a bill exempting the American Bible Society, and the Philadelphia Bible Society from payment of duties on copies of the Sacred Scriptures in foreign languages that have been or may be imported by them, and on stereotype plates for printing the Scriptures. No final decision has yet taken place; but the managers cherish the hope, that in aiding an enterprize of such magnitude as the diffusing, throughout even the most indigent districts and classes, the principles of knowledge and virtue so valuable to a republican government, the councils of our country will not refuse to add the national bounty to the bounty of individuals, and emulate the patronage given by other governments to that noblest of charities which, without distinction or pre-eminence of sect, blesses their constituents with the word of life.

The Managers having become acquainted with the labors of the Rev. Frederick Leo. at Paris, in procuring, by his extraordinary exertions, the printing of two fine stereotype octave editions of the New Testament in French, one according to the translation of the Rev. Mr. Ostervald, and the other according to the translation of Le Maistre de Sacy from the Vulgate, and in circulating them with unwearied diligence, at the expense of great personal toil, judged it proper to countenance so pious a work by a donation of five hundred dollars, which they transmitted to Mr. Leo through their excellent countryman S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. They have had the satisfaction to receive the most grateful acknowledgments of Mr. Leo, and to learn from Mr. Wilder, that nothing could have been more opportune

or encouraging. During the past year the Board have received from England 700 Gaelic, 200 German, and 500 Welsh Bibles bought of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the purpose of supplying the wants of foreigners in this country who speak those languages. Three hundred and ninety nine copies of the Gaelic Bible have been sent to Fayetteville, in North-Carolina, agreeably to a request made to that effect by the the Fayetteville Bible Society. One German Bible has been sold. The remaining

copies of that importation are still on hand During the same period there have been printed for the Society about nineteen thousand Bibles, chiefly of the brevier type, 12mo. making the total number printed to be 29,500.

Of the 1,050 copies of the French Bible in sheets, presented last year to the Board by the New-York Bible Society six hundred have been sent to the Louisiana Bible Society for gratuitous circulation among the French inhabitants in that region; and six copies have been delivered to an individual going to Mobile, for gratuitous dis-

tribution in that place. Of the etereotype plates for the French

Bible, to be sent out by the British and Foreign Bible Society, only those of the Old Testament have been as yet received .-The remainder are expected shortly.

In addition to the Scriptures in the French language above mentioned, the Board have made, since the last anniversary, the following donations of Bibles in

In June 1817, 100 copies of the Brevier Bible were sent to the Steuben County Bible Society, and one hundred to the Essex County Bible Society, for the destitute inhabitants on the frontiers of the Sate of New-York; in July, one hundred to St. Louis, Missouri Territory; in September, one hundred to the Saratoga Bible Socety, and fifty to the Bible Society of Adams and its vicinity, in Massachusetts; in November, sixty-five to the United States' ship the John Adams, for its crew; and 100 to the Female Bible Society of Wilkesbarre; in Pennsylvania; in December, 250 to the Marine Bible Society of New-York, for the supply of scamen from all quarters frequenting the neighboring ports; and in January last, fifty copies to the African Bible Society : making in all 1,52 . Bibles gratuitously circulated by the Society in the course of the past year. Many more would have been distributed in the same manner during that period, had not the means of printing for the Society been so limited, by the want of sufficient accommodations, as scarcely to enable the Board, besides making the above grants of Bibles, to supply the increasing calls of Auxiliary and other Societies desirous of purchasing them .-The enlargement of its printing establishment, and the continuation of the public bounty, will, it is hoped, place the managers in a situation, during the coming year, to make a more ample distribution of the scriptures in destitute parts of the land.

In consequence of sundry applications made to the Board, by individuals and by Bodies other than Bible Societies, to obtain from it copies of the scriptures for gratuitous circulation, the subject was maturely considered by the managers, and at their meeting on the 19th of March last the following resolution was adopted.

" Resolved, that in ordinary cases occurring within the United States, it is inconsistent with the best interests of this Society to distribute the Bible gratuitously, except through the medium of Auxiliary

"The Managers embrace the opportunity mending the formation of Auxiliary Societies in all those places where the inhabitants are destitute of the Bible. However small these Auxiliaries may be in the number of members, and unable to contribute, for the present, to the funds of the American Bible Society, they may still be the depositories and distributors of the Bibles which the Managers may deem proper to afford them gratuitously."

The number of Bibles issued from the depository in the course of the past year is 17,594; which, added to those mentioned in the year preceding (6,410) make the total number issued by the Society since its organization to be twenty-four thousand and four Bibles.

The above have been distributed in nearly every state and Territory of the Union. Of the six sets of stereotype plates cast for the Society, the correction of only two sets, of the octavo size has been completed. The first set of the minion type, duodecimo, will soon be finished; and an addition of 2.000 copies of the Bible to be printed thereon may be expected out in the course of the next month.

In addition to the very respectable list of AUXILIARIES to the Society, mentioned in the first Annual Report, the Board have the satisfaction to state, that during the past year seventy-three Societies have officially announced their accession : twenty-four of which existed before the establishment of the National Society, and forty-nine were formed since. The above, together with those mentioned in the last Report, make the total number of Auxiliaries to the American Bible Society, as now known, to be one hundred and fifty-seven.

The managers also acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of \$865, 47 from Congregational collections made for the benefit of the Society, in answer to their applica-

By a resolution of the Board of Managers it was determined, that all the Members of the Convention which formed the American Bible Society, should be constituted Directors for life; in addition to which, eleven persons during the year have been made Directore for life, by contributions of one hundred and fifty dollars each ; and by contributions of thirty dollars cach. either by themselves, their friends or congregations, one hundred and seventy-four persons have in the same period been constituted members for life.

The managers have directed the extention of their correspondence to all the foreign National Bible Societies.

From the RUSSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY they have received a copy of its Reports, ac-companied with several copies of Bibles and portions of Scripture published by that Society in various languages of the Russ sian empire, together with sundry other documents.

From these Reports and documents it appears, that this Society is treading close

in the steps of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and bids fair to be more extensively useful to mankind than any similar institution on the Eastern Continent. It is patronized by the Emperor with distinguished liberality, and by his nobles and the dignitaries of the church with uncommon union. It has thirty-two Auxiliaries in the prominent parts of the empire, and has printed, or ordered to be printed, two hundred and seventy thousand Bibles, and two hundred and eighty-two thousand New Testaments, in the following languages and dialects, viz. the Calmue, Armenian, Finnish, German, Polish, French, Sclavonian, Dorpatian-Esthonian, Reval-Esthonian, Lettonian, Persian, Georgian, Samogatian, Ancient Greek, Modern Greek, Moldavian, and Tartar. Considering the extent of the empire, and its present political influence upon the old world, it is a matter of thankfulness and joy to all who love the Bible, that the operations of this Society are carried on with so much zeal and success.

With the BIBLE SOCIETY OF THE NE-THERLAND'S their correspondence has embraced no public business, and extends, as yet, only to expressions of kindness and good will.

The BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE So-

The Thirteenth Annual Report contains an astonishing variety of matter, including intelligence from all quarters of the globe, demonstrating the extent to which its beneficial influence has reached; introducing to our knowledge and notice associations of every kindred, and nation, and tougue, rising up to lend their aid in the mighty work of subduing, by means of the Bible, the whole world to the obedience of Jesus Christ. The Managers are at a loss to express themselves with propriety in regard to this stupendous Institution. Resistance adds new strength to its operations, and expenditure new contributions to its treasury. It goes on with increasing vigor in diffusing its blessings; and the managers of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY can only subjoin their hearty God Speed. A selection from its printed correspondence they cannot refuse themselves nor the Christians of the United States the pleasure of appending to their present Report.

ADDRESS

Of the Hon. ELIAS BOUDINGY, 1. 1. D. President of the Society.

Brethren and Fellow Christians,

With grateful hearts let us hail this auspicious day! A day wholly unexpected by me; and which a kind Providence has been pleased to add to a long life, to cheer and brighten its setting sun.

When I look about me, and realize that I am surrounded, in this place, by you, beloved brethren and fellow-workers in the Lord's vineyard, whose faces I had long despaired of ever seeing in the flesh, though I ardently desired it. I am filled Master. It was the feared, that my shat-tered and feeble frame would not have been able to support the keen and lively sensations which this affecting spectacle affords: and it is through the unspeakable mercy of the God of my life, that I have been brought from the confines of the dead to preside. even once, in this august Society, to congratulate you, beloved friends-and in a special manner, the excellent and worthy ficer who has presided in all your councils with such indefatigable attention, from the commencement of the institution to the present day-with such unassuming dignity-with so much patience and well tempered zeal-and in a manner altogether so creditable to himself and so useful to the common cause-I say, to congratulate you all on the peculiar honor done you, in your being made instruments to open the eyes of the blind-to cheer the melancholy abodes of ignorance and sin-to enlighten the darkened understanding-and to irradiate with the beams of the Sun of Righteousness the regions of superstition, the recesses of Mahometan delusion and heathen idolatry. What Christian can contemplate without the most delightful emotions, this union of professors of the religion of Jesus of every denomination, co-operating in sending the glorious gospel of the Son of God to every part of the habitable globe ! Is it not a surprising providence, that on this blessed principle, (till lately untried by the children of men,) the rich and the poor, the male and the female, the child and the grayheaded, the master and the servant, and indeed every one who is deeply affected with the fallen state of mankind, and can command a cent a week, are made preachers of the Gospel of salvation and eternal life to a guilty and sinful world. This is an exact compliance with what our Saviour foretold, " and this gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all notions; and then shall the end come." Matt. xxiv. 14. John, the beloved disciple, seems to have had a beautiful figure of it in view when he represents 4 the angel flying in the midst of Heaven, having the everlasting Gospel in his hands to preach unto them who dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." This indeed added to the translating of the Scriptures into all the languages of the civilized earth, is emphatically preaching to all the world. This is one of those remarkable signs of the times, which unerring authority has assured us should usher in the second advent of the Son of Man, when " He, shall come in his own glory, and in the glory of the

Father." The blessed Saviour preached the glad tidings of salvation wherever he went-Night and day was he engaged in this allimportant work. He delayed not a moment. He made use of those means appointed by God. He preached salvation to a dying world. His language was short

and pithy. He saw a world perishing in sin. He cried aloud : " God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world, through him, might be saved. He who believeth on him is not condemned; but he who believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the Name of the only begotten Son of God." The Apostles followed their Master's great example, and confined themselves to the Gospel he had communicated to them. Souls were incalculably precious-no time was to be lost. The Old Testament, though equally of divine authority, was not so essentially necessary under the pressure of that occasion, till the clearer light of the Gospel had laid the solid foundation of knowledge and of hope. It was a considerable time before the Gospels were written. The instructions of the Saviour with the personal knowledge and miraculous works of the Apostles, were the principal means of salvation to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. The assurance to them, " that God had made that same Jesus (who had then lately been crucified) both Lord and Christ," was the substance of their preaching on the day of CIETY has transmitted a complete set of its | Pentecost. The Gospel of Matthew was not written till about the year 62; and the other Gospels and Epistles were afterwards written at different periods and sent to the churches, with orders to have them read in public; but it was some years before they were collected into one volume; I believe, not before the council of Laodicea; and even then, a copy was so difficult to be obtained, that few, very few people could purchase one. So late as the year 1272, a copy of the Bible cost in London, 301 sterling, at the very time that two of the arches of London bridge were built for 25%. But the New-Testament, in its present

state, is a book without a parallel: and to use the words of an intimate friend, "There is not a book in the world which contains such strong internal evidence, or so many characteristical traits of an ingenuous undesigning honesty, as are to be found in the Evangelical Memoirs. They are their own unanswerable proof: and though, blessed be God! Christianity is supported by a great mass of external testimony, yet if every particle of that testimony had perished; if not a single page of the ancient fathers had reached us; if all the Christian and heathen authors, whose writings confirm in any manner the truth and genuineness of the Gospel history, had been utterly lost in the wreck of time, yet the memoirs of the life and doctrines of Christ, as written by the Evangelists, would have, of themselves, (under the influences of the Spirit of God given according to his promise,) afforded a satisfactory proof of the truth of revelation. If then, the internal evidence be so convincing, and if, moreover, that evidence be (as it providentially is) illustrated and strengthened by a copious variety of external argument and testimony, how shall we escape if we wilfully neg-lect so great salvation? Or when we behold so many of our fellow-men, not only speculative unbelievers in Christianity, but scoffers at its usefulness, active and strenuous opposers to its propagation, how can we think of their perverseness without dismay, or their blindness without a sigh."

The Old Testament is of equal authenticity and importance: and united they form one perfect and divine system of revealed truth, for promoting the circulation a light to lighten the Gentiles and the glory of which we are associated, and are desirous this day, under the divine superintendance, to send to every part of this our sinful world, by the united exertions of all the friends of the crucified Jesus. Our object is, the universal happiness of mankindthe salvation of the souls of men, and, of course, the glory of God.

Thus, the American Bible Society, animated with the most catholic principles of Christian charity, offers these records of eternal life to bond and free-to heathen and Christian-in the earnest hope that they may become " a lamp to their feet and a light to their path." Psal. cxix. 105.

Take courage then, my brethren; be not weary in well-doing. You are serving a kind and gracious Master, who will finally reward you with a crown of glory which shall never fade away. Can you desire a greater honor? Can you ever repay such condescending love, as thus to be found worthy of entering the Gospel vine-yard, and, though at the eleventh hour, showing forth the glory of our Immanuel in his expected approach to this our world? In this world on his first advent, he was treated with contempt, scourging, derision, condemnation and death : in this world he must yet see the travail of his soul and be satisfied. In Heaven he was always honored and glorified by the whole angelic host. John says, (Rev. v. 11.) " And I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne, and the living creatures, and the elders; and the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands, saying with a loud voice, Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and sirength, and honor, and glory, and bles-sing. And every creature which is in Heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing, and honor, and glory, and nower, be unto him who sitteth on the throne, and unto the Lumb, for ever and ever. And the four living creatutes said Amen ; and the twenty-four elders fell down and worshipped Him . who liveth for ever and ever."

In this world, therefore, and from those very creatures who crucified him and despised him, must he yet receive honor and glory and power. But this same Jesus, now exalted to his throne of glory, calls this day upon us to engage with him in this contest, and to come out against the

Are not your hearts on fire at this blessed summons? Again, then, I say, take courage. Rejoice in your exalted undertaking. Let no sectarian jealousies enter or prevail among you. This is Satan's last and great dependance—his strong hold-the most dangerous arrow in his quiver-his only hope. But do you, my brethren, never forget that he who is for us, whose cause we espouse and promote, is stronger than he who is against us, and came with the express design of destroying his kingdom and his power.

May the best of Heaven's blessings be ever upon you, rousing you to the ardent desire of the Apostles. When sent on the like errand, they thus encouraged each other, " As we have opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially to those who are of the household of faith." What is it, my brethren, that you have in view in all these mighty exertions? Is it not the glory of God? Is it not to pour the oil of joy and consolation into the wounded spirit of the repentant sinner, bowed down with affliction and distress-to lead him, weary and heavy laden, to the compassionate Physician, who alone can give him rest? Is it not to send the bread and water of life to the wandering Prodigal, who has been taking up with the husks and the swine in a dry and patched land where no water is? Remember we are united in one body-we have but one cause one object in viewone Master to serve-one end to accomplish-the salvation of our brethren of the human race, since we are assured that Christ tasted death for every man. Heb. ii. 9.

Again I repeat it, with inexpressible pleasure, rejuce in your present glorious privilege. The numbers of those who shall, in the great day of account, attribute their first knowledge of redeeming love to your perseverance and zeal in sending the Gospel, agains; all opposition and rebuke, through good report and evil report, thro'out the world, will be an unspeakable recompense to you in the presence of an assembled universe; and even at the present moment, the contemplation of so ineffable and heart-consoling a prospect of reward, for all that you can now do or suffer, by vielding to each other and bearing each others' burthers, and at ail events, sweetly agreeing to difer, must make you joyful even in tribulation.

May the love of Christ constrain you to continue in an indesoluble bond of friendship and peace. Let all discordant principles be banished far from your councils and deliberations, that you may accomplish the one end and hope of your calling, even a speedy preparation for the second coming of our Divine Redemer. Persevere unto the end, and you shall most assuredly receive the blessed plaudit of " well done good and faithful sevants, enter ye into the joy of your Lord."

My brethren, however little I have said to any valuable purpose on this occasion, I hope you will not forget my great age, my long confinement, and extreme weakness both of mind and bedy. My earnest desire has been, in the discharge of the later of love, to manifest by respectful attention to, and sincere regad for you all. In doing this, I have risquedmuch. But should it be my last effort, I vill rejoice to conclude a long life with the words and in the spirit of good old Simeo, on the Saviour's first coming in the flen, " Lord now lettest thou thy servant deart in peace ; for mine eyes have seen thi salvation, which thou hast prepared befor the face of all people; of thy people Israel'

Finally, brethres, farewell. May you continue united as or man, by the spirit of our God. May thebroad hand of the Almighty continue tecover you, and direct you in all your counils, and make you gloriously triumphant in destroying all the wiles and schemes of the wicked one, for deluding the souls of men; and may you be most successful n the re-establishment of the kingdom of ighteousness and peace through the world -Amen.

A NARRATIVE

Of the state of Relgion, within the bounds of the GENERALASSEMBLY of the Presbyterian Churc; and of the General Associations of Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Massachaetts Proper, and of the General Convenion of Vermont, during the last year. [Concluded fr. p. 102.]

The Assembly laving unfolded the causes for sorrow, which the past year has produced, proceedto state those which call for thankfulness and rejoicing. These are,

1. The regular and faithful preaching of the Gospel and administration of the ordinances throughous our bounds .- We have heard of no instances of negligence on the part of the Ministers and other officers of the church. They appear to have discharged their duty, both in the work of teaching and of exercising discipline, in an enlightened, conscientious, and diligent manner. The youth receive stated catechetical instruction and in some of our Presbyteries, particular attention is paid to baptized children.

In addition to this we mention with pleasure the various Religious Institutions which have been established during the year, or having been established before, are progressing with success in their operations. These are Bible, Missionary, Tract, Sabbath School, Moral and Praying Societies; Bible Classes, and the Theological minary in Princeton, together with the Monthly Concert of Prayer for the spread of the Gospel. Originating in the spirit of true Religion, they are sedulously used for its advancement far and wide. Between them there exists no collision of interests. for they have but one object in view, the promotion of human happiness by the power of the truth of God. Bible Societies in our day are related to Missionary Societies,

church. We therefore rejoice at the increase of the former, because they furnish to the preachers of the cross sent forth by the latter to every nation, the word of life in their own language. The circulation of Religious Tracts is calculated to awaken attention to and produce enquiry after the way to salvation. In the silence of the closet-in the assemblage of the familynay, in the social circle, they present to the thoughtless and disobedient subjects deserving their examination and arresting them for a season in their downward way to ruin. Throughout our bounds Religious Tract Societies as well as Bible and Missionary Societies have increased. In a large majority of our churches, Bible classes have been formed and instruction is dispensed to pupils from the Bible. Prayng Societies have become more numerous -few, if any formerly existing being abandoned, and new ones in different places being formed. The monthly concert for prayer is generally observed and promises blessing. Sabbath Schools have been established in most of our Presbyteries, and are affording to multitudes the means of instruction for their present and eternal welfare. In these schools, as well as in Bible and Missionary Societies we have heard with no ordinary satisfaction, that the female sex have taken an active part in promoting their success. They thus ma-nifest their gratitude to that religion which in Christian lands has elevated them to their proper station and qualified-them for discharging its duties with honor and usefulness. Last but not least we state the flourishing condition of our Theological Seminary at Princeton, which promises to send forth streams continually to make glad the city of our God. More than fifty preachers of the Gospel have already gone forth from it, to labor in the Master's vineyard; many of whom are engaged on most important Missionary ground.

2. The beneficial results of the efforts of these Institutions .- They appear in the success of Missionary exertions-the increase of our churches-a growing disposition to give liberally of this world's goods for the cause of Christ-a melioration of public morals—and revivals of religion.

1. The Missionary field which we occupy is almost as extensive as the boundaries of our country. For many years past the reports of the Missionaries who have labored under the direction of the General Assembly have been highly gratifying and encouraging. But in no year hitherto have these Reports been so animating to the friends of the Redeemer, as the present .-Not only have many new congregations & churches been formed by the labors of our missionaries; not only have those who on the frontier and in the destitute parts of our country mourned their silent Sabbaths and their dearth of spiritual refreshment, been cheered by the evangelical messages they have heard; but in several instances revivals of religion of the most important kind and interesting character have followed the faithful preaching, and been foster-ed by the plous zear of our missionaries.— The demand for their labors is most urgent and importunate, particularly in the western and northern parts of the State of New-York and throughout the transatlan-

2. During the past year God has been pleased to add largely, not only to the number of our churches, but also to that of our members. In many of the Presbyteries new congregations have been formed .-And in those churches who have not been blessed with special revivals, the accessions to the communion in most have been numerous, and in many, more than usual. God has not forgotten to be gracious to them, but has accompanied his word and ordinances with power to the salvation of sinners.

Throughout our churches also a spirit of harmony and brotherly love prevails, which we trust will be cherished in all time to come. The existence of such a spirit, where it is not connected with the dereliction of principle, is a decicive evidence of increase in the divine life. " By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples," said Christ, " if ye have love one to another." We are constrained to add, that a very large proportion of Sabbath School teachers in different places, especially in Philadelphia and New-York, have had their work blessed to their conversion.

3. We rejoice as one of the fruits of religious institutions amongst us, in the growing disposition on the part of professors to give liberally of their worldly substance for the promotion of the Redeemer's cause. We are pursuaded that where religion is experienced in its power, there wealth will always be considered as granted with the express provision that a portion must be devoted to the Lord. They who do not act according to this provision, clearly prove that they love their money more than their God and Saviour.

4. Public morals are decidedly better than they were sometime back throughout the church-but particularly in the Presbyteries of Niagara, Onondago, Bath, Albany, Long-Island, Lexington, Transylvania, and the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. In these the improvement has been specially observed—though in other Presbyte-ries and places it is progressing. We feel constrained here to mention, and we do it without pleasure, that in those States where slavery unhappily prevails, the negroes are treated with more attention than heretofore, and increasing exertions are made to promote their comfort and correct their vices which are the natural result of their state of bondage.

5. God has been pleased to grant unto several of our congregations a time of refreshing from his presence. The Assem-bly feel considerable difficulty in selecting from the number of revivals which have occurred, those especially deserving notice: for they are not furnished with statistical as the gift of tongues was related to the for they are not furnished with statistical commission of the apostles in the primitive information as it respects the population of

the different places. While, the to mark with peculiar attention gracious dealings of God towards len race, they feel it to be their duty criminate between those which pa an ordinary character and those will more than ordinary. Instruction to rule they are persuaded, is calcula reduce all God's gracious dealines level which must have a correspond feet upon the thanks and praises of his ple. The Presbyteries which have blessed with revivals are, Cayuga, C plain, Columbia, Jersey, West Lexing and Concord. Of these the most exter have occurred in the first, where, of twenty-six Congregations, seventeen been visited with the out-pouring Spirit, and nearly 600 have been add the church on confession. Of these teen the trophies of divine grace have most numerous in the congregation Ithica, Lansing, Aurelius, but chiefly Auf

In the Presbytery of Jersey, the con gations of Bloomfield, Connecticut Fa Newark, Elizabethtown, Orange and terson, are gathering in the fruits of the vival of last year. The congregate Rockaway, and the second church in W bridge, of this Presbytery; the congretions of De Kalb, Malone and Russel the Presbytery of Champlain; M. Pleasant, Stoney Mouth, Paris, Cone Flemingsburg and Smyrna, in the Pre tery of West Lexington; Bullock'sCr Salem, Beersheba, Bethesda, Bethel C in the Presbytery of Concord; Pitts and Bolton, in the Preshytery of Column have been favored with special revive The character of these revivals has such as to prove them divine. The jects have conducted themselves with propriety and decorum which always racterize the work of God: and after taining a good hope of acceptance walked in the ways of the Lord blam

The General Assembly feel thankful they can, without being charged with thusiasm say, the interests of the Red er's Kingdom have advanced through their bounds. It is true the number vivals is not so great as in some for years-but the fruits of these revivals main in their beauty and usefulness to den our hearts. They who have been led into the Church from the world, the doctrine of God our Saviour. we consider as a subject of congratule and praise; for it is an indubitable t that on the consistent deportment of sors of religion, under the divine Bless depends the successful recommendation its claims to the world. " Let your li (such is Christ's command,) so shine fore men, that they seeing your good wo may glorify your Father who is in h en." We therefore exhort you brethi partakers of the heavenly calling, that walk worthy of your high vocation. Wh you earnestly and perseveringly seek the salvation of sinners, do not neglect ye own growth in grace and the knowled the Lord Jesus. The age in which we is correctly denominated the age of acts So numerous are the associations for p moting the cause of truth and so a uous are the exertions of its friends ensure success, that more than ordin diligence is necessary to take heed to of selves. There is a splendor which I universal and increasing action in a that may so far dazzle the spiritual percuion, and taint the spiritual taste, as to the adversary a real advantage over very persons who are attacking his king and circumscribing his power. Be a engaged in your closets, examining the of your own hearts, and the nature of motives. Do still more for God in the w than you ever have done; but connect this an increasing attention to your personanctification. Forget not that it is in pensably requisite for you to cultivate rity of intellect, as well as purity of a tion. No attention to the latter will, o compensate for neglect of the former. neglect, has, in too many instances, alt in different parts caused a conformit conduct to the maxims of the world. not sufficient for the professed believe keep within the established rules of ducting social business, or the statute of the land: he must in spirit and in portment, "do unto others as he wish to be done by himself, under sin circumstances." His morality must Christian morality, the legitimate full his actual union with Him who is harmless, undefiled, separate from sin and made higher than the Heavens. member that the kingdom of God is meat and drink, but rightcousness, p and joy in the Holy Ghost: for he than these things serveth Christ is accept to God, and approved of men.

In the bounds of the General Asse tions of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and the General Com vention of Vermont, nothing has occu of special importance since the last re The churches are reaping the fruits of revivals; the cause of religion is adv ing; error and vices are losing gro The Theological Seminary in Andove eighty students, preparing for the wol the ministry. The various institutions w have been established in past years for promotion of religion are prospering. rejoice in the progress of truth among Congregational brethren, and pray

God may continue to bless them. In the conclusion the Assembly the language of the Psalmist, "Bless the Lord God, the God of Israel, who doeth wondrous things. And blesso his glorious name for ever: and let whole earth be filled with his glory,

Published by order of the General Amen and Amen. WILLIAM NEIL, Stated Cle sembly, Philadelphia, May, 1818.

gave ne

ed civil

in religion is deservedly reprobasource of mischief to individuals and d-the parent of disorder-the offjusion, and an object of divine ab-The Lord is a God of order, not of couauthor of peace, not the patron of folly. ious enthusiasm is not the sin of the The generation now on the stage ed too far into the bleak regions of to be burnt up, or even scorched by at have sometimes obscured the pur-Great Sun of Righteousness. The ations of the Aurora Borealis of the dazzle the eyes and allure the steps more than the steady splendors of whose glory shall remain unextinheternity endures; and we appredanger to the canse of religion from influence of modern scepticism, than meated zeal of all the fanatics of fisdom, ardor and perseverance in gine truth will never be condemwho is not "wiser than seven mader a reason;" and those who wisdom will die with them, are satisfaction of stigmatizing as fools that large class of our fellow citiit their honor and happiness to gainst sin, and to labor together promotion of vital and experi-

with that there were as little enthusientry on some other subjects, as on nligion. But we have often noen regret, and no small solicitude el certain popular frenzies upon the les of Christ. We have seen those in "hope," whose unfeigned piety to think any evil of them, yielding to loublic and patriotic feeling so far as the unsanctified celebration of a day very American heart. " Tell it not it not in the streets of Ascalon, lest of the uncircumcised triumph." But le, that on the fourth of July, many hutches are found mingling in the the same tavern, and in the same with men utterly profligate both d practice. It is equally undeniaprofessing Christians are purposely such occasions, and made to take arrangements of the day, in order over the wickedness that is comusibly to charge it upon religion itis the least of all the evils attendion of this day, that much of that d which are the Lord's is foolishly ad of course withheld from the peen-though this evil is not one of de, by any means. But where, at is the spirit of devotion-where are eathings of the pious soul for delive--for the emancipation of 600 miltal souls from the tyrauny of Satan, ival of religion through christenare the sweet recollections of past th heaven-of communion with the wship in the sufferings of Jesus, al board? Where is the holy boldntenances vice-the sacred ferts the flame of love in other bosoms demeasor that awakens conviction ! nner's breast? In fine, where is distinguishes the Christian from world? If any thing can dissipate anish from the heart every affecto glow there, it is a participation is as are witnessed on the annivernal independence. We might buth of this assertion, to the great rine law and testimony-but we the appeal should stand or fall at

an experience. m to us, that we are not taking on this subject; nor shall we asdenish maxim, vox populi, vox an nature wears a very different

its present one. ountry can by no logic be convance at its vices, and we utnotism which draws its noure sinks of pollution that are festivity in almost every village ould be strange if we loved not are us birth, and where are the fathers. It would be strange if civil blessings and religious pridid not impress us with sincere ir Great Author, and to our antrumentality in procuring them; re strange still, if with our nnon for the fathers of the country-Heaven, and our respect for posnot lift our voice against the by that reminds us of the most as. Let the appiversary of cur celebrated. Let it be religiouset the mighty works of Jehovah et his praises be sung. Let evn ascribe to him the undivided inderful efforts that resulted in fom civil and ecclesiastical bonational-it is pious-and our ofaccend to heaven bearing a rich the fulsome adulation that is hades of mortal heroes—the pat breathe any other spirit than he turgid toasts that flatter living he self complacent folly of their libations that are subsequently and through him to the tutelar our country, furnish no repast cleset, nor strengthen him to he powers of darkness. We do Christians; mingling in such of darkness and desertion for s. If the Lord loves them, he by hiding his face, and surroundtors. If the children of God

rs for

manfully oppose " revellings and banquetings" on all occasions -if they will indulge none other than the joys that a death-bed will sanction, and encourage by their example only those virtues. which will shine with increasing splendor forever they will form an impregnable wall about their country, a glory in the midst of it, and will as certainly receive the plaudits of their Judge, as the approbation of conscience and applause of

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

Extract of a letter from Rev. OBED WILSON, to a

friend, dated Bingham, (Maine,) May 20, 1818. Dear Sir-The revival of religion in Cornville, commenced in the latter part of December last. Between 70 and 80 persons of different ages have since that time publicly professed their faith in Christ, and many more have hopefully received the "precious gift." God only knows how many will hold out to the end, and receive

The reformation has been equally great in the towns of Clinton, Fairfield, Canaan, Athens and North-hill, is rapidly spreading in the town of Bloomfield, and making its appearance in some parts of Norridgewalk. I understand that a number of towns eastward, have been visited by the Spirit of God, and the wilderness blossoms, "This is the Lord's doing and marvellous in our eyes." Ministers of different denominations, have been laboring in the same field, and such a spirit of forbearance, harmony and love as they have exhibited I never saw before, in similar circumstances. How long this will continue, I know not-

God grant it may be forever ! I spent the last Sabbath in this town-preached three times, and had not a doubt but "the Spirit helped my infirmities." Our meeting at five o'clock was one of the most joyful I ever witness ed: the glory of Immanuel filled the house: tears of joy and sorrow flowed down almost every face, and praises burst from many lips. A happier congregation, I know not that I ever saw before. My health is miserable-but I hope I can say with the " And let this feeble body fail

And let it faint or die, My soul shall quit this mournful vale And soar above the sky."

CHEROKEE MISSION.

Extracts of a letter from a Missionary, to his Uncle in the Northern Libertics, (Philadelphia,) dated "Chickamaugah, May 4, 1818.

"As it respects temporal things, especially lodgings and provisions, this establishment is situated very agreeably. The missionary families occupy a large two storied house, erected at public expense. The Indian girls and boys have 5 or 6 small houses, and each their blanket, which is their wrapper in day-time and their bed at night.

"But in regard to spiritual matters, I can truly say I have heard and seen things here for which bless the Lord. These have been passing in review rapidly ever since I sat my feet on this interesting spot. We arrived just before the school was let out. The singing of a hymn drew us to the door; it was a procession of more than 40 of those dear little red brethren and sisters. I caught one line of their hymn, which was sung to a most simple and beautiful tune.

" Gire me my Bible in my hand,

A heart to read and understand "-&c. The teacher then introduced us to his pupils as they stood in a row facing us, with their handkerchiefs bound round their heads and a girdle round the waist. They have Elias Boudinot, Lyman Beecher, Jonas Coe, &c. Brother Hall is most warmly attached to the last name, as he is to the character whom it designates. You have heard, I suppose, that Mr. Kingsbury is about making new settlement among the Choctaws. His ark is lying in readiness on the Tennessee, about 8 miles distant; and he and Mr. Williams' family are on the eve of starting, as soon as Mr. Cornelius arrives which will be this week. To return and give you some notion of the manner in which this mission is conducted .- As soon as the hymn was ended, all the youth went to work; the girls to their apartments-the boys to hoeing, chopping, &c. till the ringing of the bell assembled them to supper on Con-a-hen-na, [a preparation of corn.] At 8, they returned to prayers and short exhortation—thence to their houses. By day light the last of a horn awakes them; at sun-rise the bell assembles them to prayers-thence to work till breakfast-thence to school. It is delightful to ee them skipping and running at these several calls; but far, very far more so, to hear the voice of social prayer as I did last night among some girls of 12 or 15 years, in the open air, entirely unknown to themselves."

The writer being permitted to be present at a female prayer-meeting, heard a young Indian

squaw pray, of whom he remarks-C- B-'s prayer was truly remarkable; on y six months ago she came here all over covered with jewelry; beautiful, but vain and ignorant. Her father stands high as a man of wealth and of war. She is able to talk, read, and write well now, and gives delightful evidences of being possessed of eminent piety, as her conduct among the squaws, and this family, abundantly and convincingly testifies. More than 12 of the natives have been here in three days time to talk "about these good things," that is, "how bad people can get made good." Catharine is of immense value to her poor ignorant brethren, though but 17, and naturally reserved and diffident. There is now really a great enquiry among the natives. On some Sabbaths, more than 20 come to talk; many begin to observe the Sabbath; and many seem to be convinced; six have been admitted, and several blacks and whites also. Yesterday I trust will long be remembered. On our account the Lord's Supper was again celebrated, and three more admitted, and some kept back; for great caution is deemed indispensable. There are several children that would gladly join the school, but they have not clether. Could not some of the friends of the poor with you make up a bale of shirts, trowsers, &c.? Mr. Ralston will soon transmit them. This is really desirable. Mr. Hoyt and family send their love, with this request.

"Glorious prospects are opening before this dear band of brethren in this wild region. hopes were high on leaving Knoxville; but they have been more than realized by a great deal. The children are generally from 12 to 16 years old .- Do please to think on clothes for them

" May 6th .- The Indians whom we staid with, would not take any pay, neither yesterday nor to day. Some were much affected in family worship, or in prayer which followed exhortation .-In several places, 40 or 50 miles distant from the station towards Nashville, where some children have been to Chickamaugah, we met with most welcome receptions." [Rel. Remembrancer.

THE " ARK." London, May 7 .- On Thursday the Port of ondon Seciety for Promoting Religion amongst Merchant Seamen, brought up the river to her moorings, the Ship which they have, with singular promptitude and much ingenuity, prepared as a place for stated public worship in this harbor. The crews of the Ships cheered her as she passed, and while the boats' crew returned the cheers with great animation, the colors were occasionall settled, the gentlemen on board answered by taking off their hats. On her arrival at the Lone Dock Buoy, the company retired into the chape and with the watermen from the boats attending and the people employed on board, formed the first congregation. The decks will accomm near 700 Seamen; and the cabin is contrived as a tain their ground—if they will study and library for the Minister.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

[We give insertion to the following communication; because we know that in many instances the establishment of Sabbath Schools has been delayed from the want of such details in the management of them as are here furnished. Those who feel a special interest in the subject as parents or teachers, will be gratified, we doubt not, with the perusal of a "plan" that has been adopted with very flattering success in several parishes; and we indulge the hope that ere long there will not be a village in this Commonwealth, destitute of the rich advantages so easily obtained for the rising, and even the risen generation.]

Plan of Sabbath School instruction adapted to the

country, where the population is scattered. There shall be a superintendant, whose duty it becomes to collect the children from reluctant families, provide means for their decent appearance, (if needful,) as well as books for their use, if wanted: when assembled, to class them: provide teachers, and distribute class papers, bestow tickets, premiums, &c.

Also, an assistant to take the charge in the absence of the superintendant, or afford her relief, should the school be large.

A teacher is necessary to four or five scholars, according to the lengths of their recitations.

At the commencement of the school, the cate-chisms contained in Emerson's Evangelical Primer, should be the principal object of attention; after which, verses from the Bible, or hymns may properly be recited.

A ticket (No. 1) shall be presented as a reward, for reciting the doctrinal catechism, which may be exchanged for No. 2, and so on at the recital of every tenth lesson in the historical catechism, or every tenth answer in the assembly's (with the definitions and proofs,) or every 20th without them. A ticket shall be given for the recitation of twenty verses of hymns.

Every tenth ticket entitles the scholar to a

printed hymn, which is not to be returned, as the tickets are; and when five of then are gained, and committed to memory, the posiessor shall receive a tract in an appropriate cover.

Each scholar is expected to preserve his or her ticket, perfectly clean, and to resore the one in possession, when another becomes due. The children, with as little noise as possible, and without any whispering, shall repair to the appointed pews, immediately after the dismission of the assembly at noon, and take their seals. Strict order and attention are expected of the pupils. When serious admonitions from the teacher do not produce reformation, complaint shall be made to the superintendant, and the offender excluded from the school, or otherwise punished as the offence

The Superintendant should keep a Roll Book,

Dates.	Doct'l Catec'm.	Histori'l Catec'm.	Assemb. Catec'm.	Verges in Bible.	Verses Hymns.	Absent.
--------	--------------------	-----------------------	---------------------	---------------------	------------------	---------

The class papers are delivered by the superintendant to each teacher, at the opening of the school on each Sabbath: the record is made with a lead pencil, and the papers are returned to the superintendant at the dimission of the school. The record is copied by the superintendant into the roll book, and the class papers are cleaned with Indian rubber for the ensuing Sabbath. As the account of each scholar is copied into the roll book, the ticket or hymn, which may be due, should be folded in a paper and directed to the scholar, and when the number of the class are enrolled, they are folded into another paper on which the name of the teacher is written : and these are handed to the teachers, while the reci-tation is going on. The tickets which are to be returned may be enclosed in the same paper, and restored to the superintendant at the close of the

Names of Scholars. — Class.	Doc.Cat	His.Cat.	Ass. Cat.	Vs.Bible	V.Hym's	Absent.
-----------------------------	---------	----------	-----------	----------	---------	---------

UTILITY OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS. The Second Annual Report of the Baltimore Religions Tract Society has been published, from

which the following is an extract: "The number of tracts on band at the time of the first annual report was two thousand. In addition to these, nine thousand five hundred and fifty Tracts have been received from New-York, making the amount for the past year's distribution, eleven thousand five hundred and fifty .-Of these a part have been disposed of by sale, and the rest to sundry persons for gratuitous distribution. They have been sent to different persons in the District of Columbia; to the West Indies; to the different Sunday Schools in the city; to the jail, and to the penitentiary. The whole number of tracts distributed during the period of two years from the formation of this society, is twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-five."

[The Baltimore Messenger, commenting on the bove mentioned Report, observes :]

"One single penny cast into this treasury becomes an itinerant monitor perhaps to hundreds. It enters the palace of the ungodly prince, and corrects his voluptuousness and pride-meets the eye of the intemperate, and dashes from his lips the inchriating draught-arrests the unprincipled robber, and frustrates his designs of crueltysteals a glance from the giddy youth, and divests his wandering footsteps from the paths of sinful mirth and dissipation-and checks the heavendaring Sabbath breaker in his career of sin. Such effects have followed the distribution of religious tracts-and similar effects will no doubt again be produced by similar causes. Who then will withhold his humble pittance when directed to so good an object ?"

[In corroboration of these remarks, we extract the following Communication from the London Evangelical Magazine of April last:

"A young man, who confesses that formerly he was extremely profane and wicked, desires to acknowledge with thankfulness to God, the great advantage he has obtained by reading some Re-ligious Tracts, put into his hand by a serious friend. If his present views and feelings should issue, as he hopes they will, in a real conversion to God, he will ascribe it to his blessing on the efforts of the Tract Society."

Consecration of St. Matthew's Chapel.

A new Episcopal Church in this town, called St. Matthew's Chapel, was consecrated to holi.
ness and dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Wednesday last, being the festival of St. John the baptist, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold. who delivered a very appropriate Sermon from the words, My house shall be called a house of prayer. The building is not large, but is finished in a neat, chaste, and elegant style. The ornaments and furniture of the altar, desk, and pulpit, with a suit of gallery curtains, were a present from the la-dies of Trinity Church. The whole of this church. we understand, has sprung up from the spontaneous liberality of munificent individuals, assisted

by a wealthy manufacturing company.

This is the first Episcopal church that has been This is the first Episcopal church that has been regularly consecrated in Boston, for at the period when Christ Church, Trinity Church, and the Stone Chapel were devoted to the service of God, there were no tishops in the new world, nor any porson duly authorized to per the solemn and very proper ceremony. very proper ceremony.

ORDINATIONS. -At Marblehead, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop GRISWOLD, the Rev. GEORGE LEONARD, of Windsor, to the holy order of Priests; and the Rev. George Oris, and the Rev. Cal-vin Wolcorr, to the holy order of Deacons. Prayers by the Rev. Mr. Carlisle.—Sermon by

the Bishop, from Hebrews xiii. 17. A new Congregational Meeting-hoese was dedicated at New-Bedford, on Tuesday last. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Codman, of Dorchester; from Ex. xx. 24. "In all places where I record my name, I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee."

Munificent Donation.—A gentleman of this town has purchased and presented to the University in Cambridge, the very large and valuable library of the late professor Ebeling, of Hamburg. Besides being very full and rich in other departments, it is said to contain the best collection in the world, of American works, & works relating to America.

The London Star of the 13th contains nearly 12 colums of subscriptions to a Cenotaph to be erected to the memory of the Princess CHARLOTTE of Wales and Saxe-Cobourg. No subscription above a guinea is received.—The Temple which is to contain it will be large enough to admit of its being used as a place of divine worship.

Tomb of Jesus .- The Mussulmen in Palestine have taken possession of the Holy Sepulchera in Jerusalem; and the Abbe Forbin Janson has proceeded to Constantinople, to reclaim from the Grand Seignior the keeping of the Tomb of Jesus. It produces an annual income of 260,000 dollars.

SHOCKING EVENT. On Tuesday last, at 1 o'clock, a quantity of gunpowder, supposed to exceed one hundred wt. ex-ploded in a shed of Mr. Thomas Holt, at the N. W. end of Cross-street. Two lads one about 7 years old, a son of Mr. John Holt, brother of the above, the other about 10, son of Mr. WALTER JACKSON, cooper, playing in the yard, fell victims to the explosion—the former being killed outright, and the latter surviving his wounds, in great agony, only about an hour. A lady, (Mrs. R. Edes,) passing the street at the time, was knocked down, covered with the fragments of the shed, stunned and injuried-but not dangerously wounded. Providentially no other person was hurt, though many were in extreme peril, Two small children playing at the sill of a door, escaped unburt, though the doors of the house were burst open, and the windows and many articles in the house destroyed. The houses of Messrs. Hours, a house belonging to Mr. Burges, and a large brick store and stable, improved by Mr. Hatch, give melancholly proof of the force and extent of the explosion. The shed was wholly destroyed, and almost all the windows and much of the furniture in the houses were torn in pieces. The youngest of the unfortunate youths was blown nearly twenty feet from the place of explosion; and pieces of his flesh found on the wall of the house seve-

ral feet from the ground. The youth, Jackson, we learn, just before he expired, mentioned that he and his play-fellow were diverting themselves with firing a small gun, near the place where the powder was concealed. We know of nothing more painfully calculated to impress on the dealers in gunpowder the importance of caution, and strict observance of the laws to prevent similar calamitous events .- Centinel.

We learn that the corner stone of the Massachusetts General Hospital, erecting on the fine scite in North Allen-street, in this town, will be laid on the morning of the 4th of July:

The Asylum for the Insane, a branch of the above institution, at the Barrell place, in Charlestown, is nearly completed for the reception of pa-

Sunday last was the warmest day we have had this season. Although there was considerable air stiring, a correct Thermometer, at a North view in the shade, was at 90, at two o'clock, P. M.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Aurora asserts that Mr. Serna has arrived in Philadelphia to replace Don Onis; but that the latter will not leave the United States until the spring. The same paper adds the report, that Don Onis had received two expressess, supposed to relate to the storming of Pensacola. Letters from Spain, announce, that Counsellor Ser-

na was to come to America, as Charge d' Affairs;

and that he was a man of distinguished talents. Our countryman, Mr. MEADE, has been liber-

ated from his confinement at Cadiz, in Spain, on the demand of the American Government. The following is an extract from King Ferdinand's Order for his liberation :

"His Majesty has moreover seen, with the deepest regret, that the disagreeable consequences which were to be expected from the long imprisonment of Mr. Meade, have been realizedthis event crossing and augmenting not a little the difficulties and serious compromise of the important relations of His Majesty with the government of the United States, in one of the most critical moments, giving room to the strong remonstrances of that government, in support of their Minister in Madrid, whose reclamations on the subject had not been attended to, and exciting an impression, through the medium of the press, not a little unfavorable and alarming in that country, and very inconvenient to the interests of his Majesty-and finally his Majesty has recently received information of the determination of Congress. promoted with the greatest warmth, to expose the subjects of his Catholic Majesty to the rigour of the most severe reprisals."

IMPIOUS! DISGRACEFUL! Charleston, (S. C.) June 8.—One hundred and forty Free Negroes and Slaves, belonging to the African Church, were taken up yesterday [Sunday] afternoon by the city guard and lodged in the guard-house. The City-Council this morning sentenced five of them, consisting of a Bishep and four Ministers, to one month's imprisonment, or to give security to leave the state. Eight other Ministers were also sentenced, separately to re-

ceive ten lashes, or pay a fine each of five dollars. One George H. Harmon has been sentenced to death at Natchez, for slave-stealing, but it is doubted whether the sentence will ever be executed.

New-Orleans, May 12.—One of the U.S. soldiers having been killed, and two wounded, on the Escambia, by the Indians, Maj. You've has attacked them, killed and wounded 30—and the remainder, 87 in number, have sued for peace.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr Benj. W. Lamb, mer. to Miss Deziah Lamb-Mr Wm. S. Hawes, to Miss Abiah Deziah Lamb—Mr Wm. S. Hawes, to Miss Abiah Colman—Mr George Cooper to Miss Abigail Jarvis—Mr Thomas Brewer to Miss Harriot Dill—Mr John H. Pitman, to Miss Abigail Clapp—Mr Eben. Francis, jun. to Miss Hannah Marsh—Mr. George H. Clapp, to Miss Mary Bemis, of Weston. In Salem, Capt. Thomas Bracket, jr. to Miss Mary Godshall.—In Wrentham, Rev. Joel Hawe of Hartford, Con. to Miss Louisa Fisher.—In Compinaton, Mr Otis Tileston, of Boston, to Miss Louranington, Mr Otis Tileston, of Boston, to Miss Louranington, Mr Otis Tileston, of Boston, to Miss Louranington. mington, Mr Otis Tileston, of Boston, to Miss Lorra Mitchell.—In Hallowell, Rev. Joseph Bailey, of Whitefields to Miss Mary Shaw .- In Brookfield Mr Joseph Poland, to Miss Sarah Smith.—In Dover, N. H. Charles Woodman, Esq. to Miss Mary W. Gage.—In Brunswick, Mr Wm. E. Weld, mer. to Miss Harriet Easterbrook.—In Windsor, Vt. Capt Moses Endicott, of Salem, to Miss Sally R. Blyth

Boarders Wanted.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accomted with genteel boarding in a private fami Apply at the Recorder Office. June 30. MURDER OF FUALDES.

Paris, May 8 .- The woman Bancal, Eastide, Collard, Jausson, and another, have been convicted at Albi, of the murder of M. Fualdes, and have been sentenced to death; and Anne Benoit, accessary, has also been condemned to imprisonment for life. Madame Masson was upanimously acquitted by the jury of all participation in

[No trial in France has excited more public attention than the above, not only from the horrid nature of the facts developed on it, the veil of mystery which long hung over it, and the length. of time it has continued. The murder was conmitted more than a year before the conviction.

Several circumstances concurred to make the trial deeply interesting. Two of the convicts. Bastide and Jausian were very wealthy men, of high standing, and relatives of the deceased; - A son of the murdered Fualdes, an advocate, appeared in court as one of the prosecutors of the culprits.—One of the principal witnesses, was an interesting little girl, named Madeline Bancal, : daughter of two of the murderers; and Madam-Manson, a very interesting woman, summoned first as a witness, and afterwards placed amon the accused, was so situated as to be compelled to preserve a long silence, violate an oath which she considered binding, or jeopardize the life ci

her guilty preserver. Some particulars of the murler have been giver which in a number of immaterial points have been found to be incorrect. M. FVALDES was seized in the street of Rhodez, by his murderers : carried into the house of Bancal, and there told, that he must sign certain bills, which he did, and which Jausion put in his pockef-book-He was then told to prepare for death. He requested a short time to make his peace with Heaven, but was teld he had "better make his peace with the devil." He was then dragged to a table, placed on it, with his throat downwards, when, after being wounded, he threw the table down, and attempted to escape ; but was met at the door by Collard, stopped, replaced on the table, and had his throat cut, and expired. During this, the woman Benoit held a pail, and the other woman, Bencal stirred the blood with her hand as fast as it flowed into the pail, to prevent its coagulation! the body was then thrown into the Aveyron, and the blood was buried in a dung heap. The evidence of the little Madeline, on the trial, was peculiarly affecting. She had been ordered by her mother, on the evening of the murder, to sleep in an upper chamber ; -hearing the noise of the seizure of FUALDES in the street, she got up, came down stairs, & hide herself in a bed near the kitchen where the murder was perpetrated. Through a hole in the curtain she saw the man dragged in, and all the circumstances proved, and recognized Bastide and Jausion among the murderers. After the deed was done. Bastide ascertained that the little Madeline, who pretended to be asleen, was in the bed, and told Bancal, the mother, that the child must be got rid of which this mother (who can credit it ?) agreed to do for 400 francs ! The man Bancal left his house, and did not return that night .- The next day Bancal's wife sent the little Madeline to her father in the fields with some soup, and desired her to tell her father to do he knew what .- She went, found him digging a hole, which she thought was intended for her, delivered the message of the inhuman mother as she had been told ; but he, kissing her, said, " No, no, be a good girl, go." The situation of the little Madeline created so much sympathy for her, that sub-

educate her for life. It is now said, that Madame Maxson did not ge to the house of Bancal on an intrigue, but from jealously; she suspected that her lover had deserted her, and was paying his suit to Rose Pierret, at Bancal's house ; and went there disguised like a man to surprise them, and give her rival a box on the ear.—The lover, however, was not so punctual as the ladies.] [Centinel.

The last advices from France say, that Bancal,

scriptions were immediately made to support and

a,

Bastide, Jausion and Collard, were ordered for immediate execution; but that Bach, who gave testimony againt his accomplices, would receive the royal clemency.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr Adam Walker, printer, aged 32-Mr Thomas Hay, 45-Mr Eben White, 67-Mr. David Lakin, 52, suddenly-Mr Isaac Gould, 43 -Mr Melatiah Bourne, 63-Caroline, daughter of Mr Stephen Gibson, aged 12 years. In Beverly, Mrs. Mitchell, aged 55, a

tress; she fell dead while attending her school. In Charlestown, Mr Caleb Rand, aged 28 .- In Cambridge, very suddenly, Miss Sukey Knight, 36. -In Newburyport, Mr Richard Peters, a native of England. -In Concord, Ms. Lieut. Jonas Wright aged 56-In Sandford, Elder Zebadiah Richardson, aged 75 .- In Royalston, Dea. Molton Bullock, 73 .- In Grafton, Mr John Bennet, 51 .- In Palmer, Capt. Thomas M'Lenathan, 75 .- In Portland, Maj. David Bradish, 75; Mr Nathan Gordon, 59.—In Bartlett, N. H. Dr. Otis W. Garland, 32, late of South-Berwick, Me .- In Elizabeth-city, S. C. Mr Elisha Tubbs, 24, son of Dea. Tubbs,

In Penfield, (N. S.) a Miss Peters was killed by lightning while in bed with three of her sisters, who all escaped unhurt.

In Sacket's Harbor, Corporal Varian, of the 2d U. S. regt. murdered in a duel with muskets, at 12 paces distance, by Corporal Hann, of the same regt. He was shot through the heart. Two sergeants were seconds, who, with the murderer, were delivered to the civil authority for trial. One John Shane was lately murdered at a board-

ing-house in Wilmington, N. C. by an Italian. In East-Greenwich, (R.L.) the only son of Mr. Samuel Pearse, nearly three years of age. His death was caused by a small bean, which, two days previous, he-put into his mouth, to prevent its being taken from him, when in the act of laughing, it unfortunately passed into the wind pipe, and produced a most violent paroxysm, in which the

NOTICE.

QUARTERLY MEETING of the Directors A of the American Society for Educating Pipus Youth for the Gospel Ministry, will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on WEDNES-DAY, the 8th of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the day previous, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a mittee appointed by the board, will attend a same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society.

June 23.

ASA EATON, Clerk. June 23.

Child's Instructor, for Sunday Schools. JUST Published, and for sale by Lincoln & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill, The Child's In-

structor, particularly designed for a Spelling Book to be used in Sunday Schools; containing the Elements of the English Language, and Lessons in Orthography & Reading. By HALL J. KELLY. MR. BURR'S

BEACON-STREET SCHOOL,

N which are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Latin, Greek, &c. is open for the reception of Young La-dies every Monday during term time. Tuition, 18 dollars a quarter. School-hours,

from 9 to half past 1 o'clock. N. B. Pleasant Accommodations for two or nree Boarders. copts June 30.

HOUND.

ON the 15th inst. on the Taunton South Boston Tumping Road, a Paper, containing property of some value. The Owner may obtain the same by proving property and paying charges, on application to Mana Prantas of Bridgewater.

June 23,

For the Boston Recorder. CREATION, FALL AND REDEMPTION.

BEFORE existence to our orb was given, Or space assign'd it in the arch of heaven, The Laws of Nature, fram'd with matchless skill, Were made vice gerent of creative will. From shapeless chaos see a World appears! Here sinks a valley, there a mountain rears-Here glides a river, yonder rolls a sea-Thus parent Nature and her Gop decree! At his mere flat into being came, "Bird, beast, fish, insect," & whate'er has name

A diverse station He to each ordains; To those the forests and to these the plains-To some the ocean and to some the air, To all protection and to each his care! But Man, thrice favor'd, God's own image shar'd, foul sin, that image had impair'd! Through Eden's garden see an Adam rove-Pure, pious, happy-fill'd with light and love. See Satan enter! darkness fills the air, Sense forms his bait, and selfishness his snare Pride bends his bow, deception wings his dart And Adam falls a prey to Satan's art! Sin, sorrow, death, four thousand years roll on. But mark th' extatic change wrought by Gon's only Sox.

From the Court of JEHOVAH an embassy came A God was the Enroy! and JESTS his name With rapture did Angels proclaim at his birth. Good will unto mortals and peace to the earth To a world in rebellion a pardon he brings From the LORD of all Lords and the KING of all

Kings! From a throne he descended, repos'd in a manger The LORD of Creation's receiv'd as a stranger Tho' sinless and perfect, yet houseless his head A stone for his pillow, the earth for his bed! Submissive to slander. to stripes and to death, A prayer for his murd'iers employs his last breath! The pride of the Roman, the spite of the Jew, And thy sins, O my soul, were his murderers too

Now Hell rejoice! the Son of God must own The spear his sceptre and the cross his throne ! Now Hell rejoice! while earth is wrapt in - gloom, The cross must yield its VICTIM to the tomb!

But hark, what awful sounds! the earth herself explodes, And drives the sleeping dead e'en from their dark

abodes. The Temple's sacred veil is torn!

And holy Cherubim heave a solemn groan! Now Hell rejoice! till holy time be past, Rejoice this once, this joy will be your last! "Angels, roll away that stone !

"Lead your Soveneign to his throne: "Angeis." speaks the great I AM, "Sing hosannas to the LAMB!

" Men, Saints, and Angels, now with one accord. " Fall down and worship CHRIST, your liege and sovereign Lond.

" Vile Prince of Darkness ! all your spite was vain! "Thought you, base rebel! that a Gon was slain! "Or you with mine own Son successful war

"Back to your prison! Sin indeed is dead; "But my eternal curse still rests upon your head!" EDWY.

MISCELLANY.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE RECORDER.

THOUGHTS ON SPRING.

Hail lovely season! fraught with unnumbered beauties and delights. How grateful to our senses are thy soft breezes after the rough and boisterous blasts of winter. The genial influence of vernal suns dissolves the ice and spreads a green carpet beneath our feet. The fragrant flowers adorn the fields, and the trees dressed in blooming beauty perfume the air. But ah! this transient season will soon be over. The grass withereth the flower fadeth, the mower's scythe shall cut them down. So man dieth and wasteth away ! The scythe of death is extended to level him with the dust. To-day he appears in vernal glory.— The bloom of youth glows in his cheeks. The ardor of health animates his frame .- But alas, the cruel spoiler comes! His bloom withers-his ardor is congealed by the icy hand of death--all stiff and cold he is conveyed to the darksome mansions of the dead. No more he returns to the light of life. His eyes sealed in the long sleep of death no longer behold the beauteous face of nature.

"The brook shall glide as softly as before, The landscape smile, the pleasing harvest grow, while he insensible to all the charms of nature, moulders in the ruins of death! Ah! what can cheer this gloomy prospect? Who can shed a ray of glory on the tomb? Who, but the blest Redeemer? He died, and the tomb received his hallowed form! He rose and the gates of death no longer triumph. Believer, your Saviour lives! You shall not always wither in the dust. You shall rise as your Redeemer did. You shall rise in resplendant youth and beauty.

"Are these the forms that moulder'd in the dust? O the transcendant glories of the just!

Reading in a late number of the Recorder, (observes a correspondent) an account of a revival of religion in Gilmantown, which originated in a Female Reading Society, I was led to some reflections on the utility of such Societies. In the instance alluded to, the blessing of God was bestowed in a signal manner; impressing divine truth upon the mind of every individual. Does not this fact afford ample encouragement to others to spend some portion of their time in this way? It is a la mentable fact that young ladies in general are almost entirely indifferent to the cultivation of their minds. A passion for dress and vain amusements engrosses almost the whole of their time, & while ey adorn their perishable bodies with the most studious care, the mind, that better part which must survive the wreck of worlds, is entirely neg-

It is believed that if Reading Societies were more general, much good would result from them. Let young ladies meet one afternoon in each -let their hands be employed in the cause of charity, while one voice is made vocal for the rement of the rest .- Let the sacred page be red-some interesting and pious author read. The memoirs of eminently pious females may be particularly useful: While listening to an account of the ardent piety of a Mrs. Ramsay, or the active benevolence of an Isabella Graham, may not the great Teacher cause the hearers to imbibe their spirit and stimulate them to go and do likewise?

Mn. Willis,-Inquiry has lately been made in the Palladium, whether the Centenary Discourse is to be printed, which was lately delivered to the First Baptist Church in Boston. As yet seeing no notice of it, by way of answer, several wish to second the motion of enquiry, and to learn whether this with many other like occasions, is to be sed over without an effort to preserve and coney to posterity the events of a century, in an historical discourse, appropriate to the occasion. Centenary Discourses, from the first settlement of one country, have always been considered as a It opportunity to give a brief narration of the most prominent and interesting facts in the history of the Corporation, or Society, to which they are de-livered, and among the most authentic, and there-fore the best materials of their future history, if there has been only a moderate degree of indus-try exercised to collect facts, dates, names, benefactors, &c. from the town or society records, and

also from the living chronicles of the times, the aged who are every year called away to the long home, to "the house appointed for all living. These are also most proper occasions to excite de-yout and grateful reflections in the pious mind.

However valuable the histories of Backus, Bene dict, and others, would they not have been more complete, if they could have availed themselves of such important helps, by recurring to Centarious Discourses, in all the Baptist churches, on the completion of a century from their foundations.

The motives and sentiments of "Robinson," are most heartly reciprocated, and we hope soon to hear announced from the press, the publication of a Centenary Discourse, delivered to the first Baptist Church in Boston, by the Rev. James M. Winchell, paster of said church.

GILL, FOSTER, CALLENDER, CONDY, &c.

From the Religious Remembrancer.

SLAVERY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, convened in Philadelphia, June, 1818, having taken into consideration the subject of SLAVERY, think proper to make known their sentiments upon it to the churches and people under their care.

We consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another, as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature; as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves; and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel of Christ, which enjoin, that " all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Slavery creates a paradox in the moral system-it exhibits rational, accountable, and immortal beings, in such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action. It exhibits them as dependent on the will of others, whether they shall receive religious instruction; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel; whether they shall perform the duties & cherish the endearments of husbands & wives, parents & children, neighbors and friends; whether they shall preserve their charity and purity, or regard the dictates of justice or humanity. Such are some of the consequences of slavery-consequences not imaginary-but which connect themselves with its very existence. The evils to which the slave is always exposed often take place in fact, and in their very worst degree and form: and where all of them do not take place, as we rejoice to say that in many instances, through the influence of the principles of humanity and religion on the minds of masters, they do not-still the slave is deprived of his natural right, degraded as a human being, and exposed to

From this view of the consequences resulting from the practice into which Christian people have most inconsistently fallen, of enslaving a portion of their brethren of mankind, for "God bath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth;" it is manifestly the duty of all Christians who enjoy the light of the present day, when the inconsistency of slavery, both with the dictates of humanity and religion, has been demonstrated, and is generally seen and acknowledged, to use their honest, earnest, and unwearied endeavors, to correct the errors of former times, and as speedily as possible to efface this blot on our holy religion, and to obtain the complete abolition of slavery throughout Christendom, and if possible throughout the world.

the danger of passing into the hands of a

master who may inflict upon him all the

hardships and injuries which inhumanity

and avarice may suggest.

We rejoice that the church to which we belong commenced, as early as any other in this country, the good work of endeavoring to put an end to slavery,* and that in the same work, many of its members have ever since been, and now are among the most active, vigorous and efficient laborers. We do, indeed, tenderly sympathize with those portions of our church and our country, where the evil of slavery has been entailed upon them; where a great, and the most virtuous part of the community abhor slavery, and wish its extermination, as sincerely as any others, but where the number of slaves, their ignorance, and their vicious habits generally, render an immediate and universal emancipation inconsistent, alike, with the safety and happineas of the master and the slave. With those who are thus circumstanced, we repeat that we tenderly sympathize. At the same time, we earnestly exhort them to continue, and if possible, to increase their exertions to effect a total abolition of slavery. We exhort them to suffer no greater delay to take place in this most interesting concern than a regard to the public welfare truly and indispensably demands.

As our country has inflicted a most grievous injury on the unhappy Africans,

* In the minutes of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, for the year 1787, before the General Assembly was constituted, we find the follow-

be Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, do approve of the general principles, in favor sal liberty that prevails in America; and of the enterest which many of the clavery; yet, inasmin has men, introduced from a service state to a particulation of all the privileges of civil society, without a proper education, and without previous habits of industry, may be, in many respects, dangerous to the community: Therefore, they earnestly recommend it to all the members belonging to their community to give those persons who are at present, it is presented to the better odd education as may prepare them for the better odd education as may prepare them for the better of the control of the con "terest which many of the States have

ood education as may prepare them for the bet-er enjoyment of freedom. And they, mereover, mend, that masters, whenever they find ser vants disposed to make a proper improvement of the privilege, would give some share of property to begin with; or grant them sufficient time and to begin with; or grant them sufficient means of procuring, by industry, their own liberty, at a moderate rate; that they may, themby, be brough" into society with those ustry, that may render them useful citizens. And finally, they recommend it to all the people under their care, to use the most prudent mea-sures consistent with the interest and the state of civil society, in the parts where they live, to pro-cure, eventually, the final abolition of Slavery in

by bringing them into slavery, we cannot, indeed, urge that we should add a second injury to the first, by emancipating them in such a maper as that they will be likely to destroy themselves or others. But we do think that our country ought to be governed in this matter, by no other considerato the happiness of the injured party; uninfluenced by the expense or inconvenience which such a regard may involve .-We therefore warn all who belong to our denomination of Christians, against unduly extending this plea of necessity; against making it a cover for the love and practice of slavery, or a pretence for not using efforts that are lawful and practicable, to extinguish the evil.

And we, at the same time, exhort others to forbear harsh censures, and uncharitable reflections on their brethren, who unhappily live among slaves, whom they cannot immediately set free; but who, at the same time, are really using all their influence, and all their endeavors, to bring them into a state of freedom, as soon as a door for it can be safely opened.

Having thus expressed our views of slavery, and of the duty indispensably incumbent on all Christians to labor for its complete extinction, we proceed to recommend (and we do it with all the earnestness and solemnity which this momentous subject demands) a particular attention to the following points.:

1. We recommend to all our people to patronize and encourage the Society latey formed, for colonizing in Africa, the land of their ancestors, the people of color in our country. We hope that much good may result from the plans and efforts of this Society. And while we exceedingly rejoice to have witnessed its origin and organization among the holders of slaves, as giving an usequivocal pledge of their desire to deliver themselves, and their country, from the calamity of slavery; we hope that these portions of the American Union, whose inhabitants are, by a gracious Providence, more favorably cire mstanced, will cordially, and liberally, and earnestly co-sperate with their brethren,in

2. We recommend to all the members of our religious denomination, not only to permit, but to incilitate and encourage the instruction of their slaves, in the principles and duties of the Christian religion; by granting them liberty to attend on the preaching of the Gospel, when they have opportunity: by favoring the instruction of them in Sabbath Schools, wherever those schools can be formed; and by giving them all other proper advantages for acquiring the knowledge of their duty both to God and man. We are perfectly satisfied, that as it is incumbent on all Christians to communicate religious instruction to those who are under their authority, so that the doing of this in the case before us, so far from operating, as some have apprehended that it might, as an excitement to insubordination and insurrection, would, on the contrary, operate as the most powerful means for the prevention of those evils.†

3. We enjoin it on all Church Sessions and Presbyteries, under the care of this Assembly; to discountenance, and, as far as possible, to prevent all cruelty of whatever kind, in the treatment of slaves : especially the cruelty of separating husband and wife, parents and children, and that ble that the observance of it was no work of merit which consists in selling slaves to those which was to be a passport to heaven, and he who will either themselves deprive these unhappy people of the blessings of the Gospel, or who will transport them to places where the Gospel is not proclaimed, or where it is forbidden to slaves to attend upon its institutions. The manifest violation or disregard of the injunction here given, in its true spirit and intention, ought to be considered as just ground for the discipline and censures of the church -And if it shall ever happen that a Christian professor, in our communion, shall sell a slave who is also in communion and good standing with our church, contrary to his or her will, and inclination, it ought immediately to claim the particular attention of the proper church judicature; and unless there be such peculiar circumstances attending the case as can but seldom happen, it ought to be followed without delay, by a suspension of the offender from all the privileges of the church, till he repent, and make all the reparation in his power to the injured party.

Passed by the unantmous vote of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. and signed by their order, by J. J. JANEWAY, Moderator. Philadelphio, June 2, 1818.

† The following intelligence has been recently received, and may be relied on as authentic. The legislature of Antigua, having held a conference with the missionaries (of the United Brethren, commonly called Moravians) to induce them to extend their missions there, and finding it out of their power, voted them one thousand pounds to build a church and house, and three hundred pounds per annum, for the support of missionaries at one station; granting and offering as much crown land as should be wanted for that or other stations; and in the despatch to Lord Bathurst from the government of Antigua, it is stated that the legislature lamented their limited finances prevented their doing more; as they were per-suaded, that to the labors of those missionaries among the negroes, they were mainly indebted for a state of profound tranquility, while other islands are exposed to revolt and insurrection.— The brethren have about twelve thousand negroes in their congregation on that island."

JEWISH OBITUARY.

From the (London) Jewish Expositor. We have to record the early removal from this earthly scene, of one of the younger Israelites committed by Divine Providence to the care of the committed b. Divine Providence to the care of the LondonSociety for Evangelizing the Jews, HERRY ABRAHAMS, aged 19, died on Tuesday, the 3rd of March. He had been employed in the Printing-Office belonging to our Institution for the last five years, where his conduct was such as to give satisfaction. He constantly attended divine worship at the Episcopal Chapel, and had latterly been engaged as a cher in the Sunday School that attends there as which he acquitted himself

with credit. About four months age, however, he caught a cold, which fell upon his lungs and brought on a rapid decline, which ended in his death. We have reason to entertain a lively hope that his affliction was greatly blessed to him, and that this Hebrew of the Hebrews (for he was a Jew !"th by father and mother's side) died an "Israelite indeed," being one of that little fleck whom the lord hath promised (Jer. iii. 14.) flock whom the Lord hath promised (Jer. iii. 14.) to take one of a family and two of a city, that he may bring them to Zion. Far be it from us to peak too favorably of one who is now beyond the reach of human inspection. In the brief account of him which we are about to annex, we would rather be found to err on the contrary side. During the wasting and painful illness which brought this young convert to the grave, we had frequent opportunities of conversing with him on the momentous concerns of his soul, of examining into the nature of his hopes, and of observing, not merely the words which passed from his lips, but the inward dispositions from whence they appeared to proceed. He certainly seemed impressed with a conviction that, to use his own words, "he was by nature a poor helpless sinner, who but for the infinite mercy of God in Christ Jesus, might have been cast into the lake which never is quenched." We trust this strong language was the result of the teaching of that Spirit which had shewn him the evil of his heart, & caused him to feel his need of a Saviour to deliver him from the wrath due to a sinner from an infinitely just and holy God. He was very early convinced (a thing not common in this flattering disorder) that his disease must terminate in death, and a near at proach of death and judgment are certainly no excitements to falsehood and hypocrisy. When, therefore, he declared that the atonement and righteousness of a divine Redeemer, were the only grounds of his hope of pardon and acceptance with God, we could not but be thankful for the grace that was come unto him. From this heavenly principle of faith, which united him instrumentally to in whom all spiritual blessings are freely bestowed and eternally secured, we doubt not sprung many of those pleasing fruits, which were visible in his temper and conduct during his illness. His

patience under acute sufferings, and his resignation to the will of God in the prospect of an early dissolution, were very conspicuous to all that were about him. At the commencement of his disease, before the symptoms became very alarming, he expressed an earnest desire, should be recover, to devote his future life to the service of his Redeemer .-With peculiaranimation he one day spoke to his minister of the conduct of a young man, who, like himself, was a teacher in a Sunday School, but who had from love to his Saviour been more than commonly active in doing good. "He is sickly," said he, "as well as myself, and tells me, in his visits to my bedside, that it is probable he shall, like me, be cut down in the morning of his days bringing about the great end contemplated.

but he speaks of death with a holy smile on his face, for he knows in whom he has believed, and he gives himself entirely to his service, employing every leisure hour that he has in reading His word, and visiting the sick and the afflicted." We were gratified at his warm expressions of love towards one whom in lowliness of mind he esteemed better than himself, and hailed it as a fruit of a better spirit than that which dwelleth in us by nature, and which lusteth to envy. That the Redeemer was "precious" to him was very evident to those who conversed with him. Hence arose the gratifude which he expressed to that Providence, which had placed him under the care of an Institution, whereby the word of salvation had been dispensed to his soul. "I feel more thank ful," said he, two days before his death, " for this than for any thing besides." Hence the deep attention which he paid when the whole counse of God in the mystery of redemption was unfolded. Hence the satisfaction with which he listened to the Scriptures, and to such hymns as were suited to his case, and his devotion when joining prayer to the Father of mercies. The of his minister were not irksome, but pleasant, and he ever hailed him as one from whom he delighted to hear the words of knowledge and underanding in the mystery of Christ. (Jer. iii. 15.) Having never received the Lord's Supper, he expressed towards the last an earnest desire to partake of it. The nature of that ordinance was fully set before him, as coming in the spiritual dispensation of the Gospel, into the place of the Passover observed by his fathers. He was sensiseemed desirous of receiving it as a pledge of Christ's love to every penitent sinner having a

lively faith in God's mercy through Him, with a thankful remembrance of his death, and charity towards all for his sake. In union with his widow ed mother, who has been for some time a Christian, and another believing brother of the house of Israel, the most comfortable sacrament of the hody and blood of Christ, was therefore gladly administered to him, in remembrance of His meritorious cross and passion, whereby ALONE we obtain remission of our sins, and are made partakers of the kingdom of heaven. As the end of our young brother approached, his hope of glory seemed gradually to increase. "I know I am a dying," (said he to his minister the day before his decease) but I fear not to die, for I am one of the sheep of Jesus whom he will not suffer to perish. I shall soon see him and be with him for ever." Then addressing his widowed parent, whom he affectionately loved, he said with great calmness, "Do not cry for me, mother, when I am dead, for I am going to a better place." Such was his language as the time of his departure drew nigh ; and we are informed by those who were with him in that awful moment when his eye-strings were breaking in death, and his soul was on the eve of taking its flight to worlds unknown, that his expiring breath was whispered out in prayers for others whom he loved, and that the last accents which died upon his lips were, "Lord Jesus! take —." Who, that puts these things together, can doubt that this youth was "blessed with faithful Abraham?"—Who can suppose that his dying prayer was rejected? "Is there any difference between the Jew and the Greek?—Is not the same Lord RICH unto all that call upon Him?" Hath not the Scripture said, Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved ! -Who that ever cried, Jesus, thou Son of David have mercy on me,—when he ministered on earth, was sent away unrelieved? Now then that his work is finished, and he hath entered into glory, is His ear become heavy that it cannot hear, or His arm short that it cannot save? Far be the thought from our hearts, while those words are written in the Bible. "All that the Father giveth me shall come unto me; and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." This is the will of him that sent me, that he that seeth the Son and believeth on him, may have EVERLAST-ING LIFE, and I will raise him up at the last day. As a confirmation of what has been said, and as a proof that even while in the vigor of health the face of this young Israelite was set towards our heavenly Zion, we cannot refrain from adding a copy of a paper, found by his master amongst his things after his death, and evidently, containing a

private meditation, written, as its date shews, above twelve months ago. The simplicity of its style need not offend, and many may learn a lesson from the sentiments which it contains. It is as follows:— " I, Henry Abrahams, who was once a Jew-boy, but now by the blessing of God am come to know the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, ought not to forget to pray earnestly to Him for grace, for he has even said, Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God. And I know I am a sinner—but by praying to him he may give me grace to find his holy ways, and bring me from darkness into his most marvellous light. Therefore it is my duty

I rise up, for in my repose the Lord mout of this world, and then a poor help as I should have been, I might have been the lake that is never quenched, and the for ever. O that the Lord may put heart not to forget to pray to him in While I am young I may be the lake that is never quenched. days. While I am young I may by be led to the vanities of this wicke there remain so till I die. Do thou, me from those worldly actions, and Thee, I shall never seek them.

Oct. 23, 1816. Surely these prayers found access to to of mercies, and these deaires, which wo for one taught of the Lord, were fulfilled. HENRY ADD more can we wish, than that all cur ers, whether Jews or Gentiles, may be ble of sin, may thus fly to the grace of Jesus Christ for salvation, may be thus Jesus Christ for salvation, may be thus a find his holy ways, thus solicitous to snares of a wicked world and evil computuus know from whence their strength must be derived, and be thus instant in

We cannot conclude this account serving, that while such instances as the should bring afresh to the recollection of Christians the distinguishing mercies and which are theirs in Christ Jesus; to to excite them to new zeal to promo God's blessing, the knowledge of the

whom the Gospel reveals,

If our Institution has been the instr thus saving one soul from death, who ciently estimate its importance! Non but they who can appreciate the value Let us then receive it as a token for m laying aside all supiceness and unb cause, let us not be weary in well doing cause, let us not be weary in well doing ly praying that every Jewish child that committed to our care may, with Henry, "once" himself "a Jew-boy," be for up with ourselves in the bundle of life. us look and wait for that time, when the shall come out of Zion, and turn and ness from Jacob; that so it may be no now one of a city and two of a family promise written in Jer. iii. 18. may be plished: "In those days, saith the Lord, of Judah shall walk with the house of they shall come together out of the b north, to the land which I have given heritance to their fathers." Amen.

Earthen China, & Glass Ware JOSIAH NORCROSS, No. 52, Man has just received by the George Ro other late arrivals from Liverpool, an supply of CHINA, EARTHEN & GLAS consisting of-

China Tea Sets, from \$7 to \$60 each— cut qt. Pitchers—Decanters—Tumbler— —Jellies—Lemonades—Custards—Dishe —Jellies—Lemonades—Custards—Disht—Salt Sets—Peppers—Mustards—Crue prices—China Pitchers—Stone do.—Lustre Tea Sets—Pots—Sugars and Creams—blue printedged Tea Sets—blue printed Dining \$20 to \$50 each—Edged, \$12 to \$25 printed and enamelled Chamber Sets—Basons do.—blue printed and enamelled Coffee Setts do.—blue printed and enamelled Coffee Setts do.—blue printed and enamelled Coffee Setts do.—blue printed Garden Stands—Enamelled do.—Gold burnish Flower Vases-Wine Coolers-Fruit B the first quality.

Also, 50 assorted Crates, which he is the most favorable terms. Any of the a repacked at short notice, at wholesale Country traders are respectfully invit examine and select for themselves.

N. B. He likewise informs his town c that he has obtained at the late Au complete assortment of INDIA CHINA will sell as low as can be bought in sisting of Dining Sets—Tea and Co Plates—Twifflers—Muffins—Dishes—Set tards-Salts-Soup & Sauce Tureens Bowls-Bowls and Saucers-Cups & S all kinds—which makes his assortment Any of the above articles loaned on

accommodating terms. Retail cus have their ware safely delivered at any town, free of expense.

Life of Rev. C. Bucha CHARLES EWER, Sign of the AND HEART, No. 51, Cornhill, has lished, MEMOIRS of the Life and Withe Rev. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D. Provost of the College of Fort William And Andrews of the College of Fort William I. author of Christian Researches in Am. By Hugh Pearson, M. A. of St. John Oxford. Price in boards \$1—bound \$1

Extract from the Author's Prefe "It may not be unnecessary to e this volume contains the history of a leading characteristic was a sincere attachment to the Gospel of Christ, principle of faith and practice. While it is hoped, that those whose sentine stantially similar will derive peculiar from the perusal of the following M may tend, as far as others are con explain the nature of those principle lustrate and recommend their excelle lue. Whatever is worthy either of b ed or imitated, and there is much serving of both in the character of Dr. is chiefly to be ascribed to his views as a Christian; and though, as the self would avow, it is by no means ! coincide in every opinion expressed chanan in this volume, he is deep that the leading principles of his life are alone capable of producing genui alted virtue, peace of conscience grounded hope of eternal happiness."
ALSO—LAW'S ERIOUS C

Devout and Holy Life, adapted to and condition of all orders of Christian WILLIAM LAW, A. M. Seventeent To which is added some Account

and three Letters to a Friend.

He that hath ears to hear it him hear.

Behold I come quickly and my reward Price bound \$1, 25.

"This excellent treatise is wrote and nervous style, and abounds with and sublime thoughts; in a word, on the book as Sir Richard Steele did of of Dr. Sorehard Steele did of of Dr. South's, that it has in it whate wisdom can put together; and I will add that I will be to the wisdom can put together; and I will be to the wisdom can be together. add, that whoever sits down withou and attentively reads it throughou

the wiser man and better Christian. Bound to no sect, to no one parts
To sons of God in every clime allied; Like light's great orb, diffusive, uncon His heaven-laught soul capacious grap Recently published, and for sale INSTITUTES of the Christian Religion Calvin. Translated from the Original Calvin. Translated from the Author's last and collated with the Author's last are collated with the Author's last and collated with the Aut

in boards \$7,50, bound \$9. WILLIAMS'S ANATOMICAL EXHIBI ANATOMICAL EXHIBATION OF THE Anatomical Preparations, Wax, by Williams, are open for the exhibition, displays all the separts of the complicated and magniture of the human body.

This noble work is the product years' study and labor, and may be seen to be suildings, Court Street, house of Gardner Green, Esq.—Athhouse of Gardner Green, Esq.—catts.

9, A. M. until 7, P. M. Price 50 casts.

viz the Rev. Rev. - Po:

g) who should a

upon their on in Christian duthority. the council g the sincer Tying tests. pportunity to dings. parents the chi concernin their pe g should ack to them he clothes to them u the hardsh go, after to them

ing term below ; orego t e the di soun to no more."